

MUL

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through to *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Kalend.*
MULTIFARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifariouſly* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense mult that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this imitability, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris's Miſcel.*

MULTIFIDOUS. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without fight which are *multiſarous* and *multiſidous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MULTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaterion run Perpetual circle, *multiform.* *Milton.*

The beſt way to convince is proving, by ocular demonſtration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadſtone. *Watts.*

MULTIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILATERAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides. *Diſt.*

MULTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Diſt.*

MULTINOMINAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Diſt.*

MULTIPAROUS. *n. f.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiſarous* generations, more eſpecially that of ſerpents, whoſe conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various ſhapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiſarous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compenſate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPEDE. *n. f.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An infect with many feet; a few or wood-louſe. *Bailey.*

MULTIPLE. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

MULTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multipliy*.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *multiplicio*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND. *n. f.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetic.

Multiplication hath the *multiplacand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplacand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MULTIPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *multiplice*, Latin.] Conſiſting of more than one.

In this *multiple* number of the eye, the object ſeen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though ſeen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICATION. *n. f.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Although they had divers ſtiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in ſeveral ways than a *multiplication* of effence, or real diſtinctions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.

2. [In arithmetic.]

Multiplication is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to underſtand this author's works: his deſcription runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

MULTIPLICATOR. *n. f.* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplice*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY. *n. f.* [*multiplacitè*, French.] 1. More than one of the ſame kind.

Had they diſcourſed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have aſſerted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be alſo in another? *South's Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving

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it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLICIOUS. *n. f.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not uſed.

Amphibæna is not an animal of one denomination; for properly that animal is not one, but *multiplacious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLIER. *n. f.* [from *multipliy*.]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplier in arithmetic.

Multiplication hath the *multiplacand*, the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplacand* is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To **MULTIPLY.** *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplicio*, Lat.] 1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongſt us, and *multiplaceth* his words againſt God. *Deut. xvii. 16.*

He ſhall not multiply horſes.

His birth to our juſt fear gave no ſmall cauſe, But his growth now to youth's full flower diſplaying All virtue, grace, and wiſdom, to achieve Things higheſt, greateſt, *multiplaceth* my fears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

From one flock of ſeven hundred years, *multiplaceth* ſtill by twenty, we ſhall find the product to be one thouſand three hundred forty ſeven millions three hundred ſixty-eight thouſand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vi.

To **MULTIPLY.** *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplaceth* brood of the ungodly ſhall not thrive. *Wiſd. iv. 3.*

2. To increaſe themſelves.

The *multiplaceth* villanies of nature Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We ſee the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of ſinning; how it can increaſe and multiply beyond all bounds and meaſures of actual commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

MULTIPOTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multiplacens*,

Thou ſhould'ſt not bear from me a Greekiſh member. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Greſſida.*

MULTIPRESENCE. *n. f.* [*multus* and *preſentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

This ſceveleſs tale of tranſubſtantiation was ſurely brought into the world, and upon the ſtage, by that other ſable of the *multiplacens* of Chriſt's body. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiſcius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILVQUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *ſilqua*, Lat.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe feed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

MULTISONOUS. *adj.* [*multiſonus*, Lat.] Having many ſounds. *Diſt.*

MULTITUDE. *n. f.* [*multitudo*, Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.

2. Number; many; more than one.

It is impoſſible that any *multitudo* can be actually infinite, or ſo great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number; looſely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitudo* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vaſt hiſſing *multitudo* admires. *Addiſon.*

MULTITUDINOUS. *adj.* [from *multitudo*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather Thy *multitudinous* ſea incarnardine, Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick The ſweet that is their poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. } *adj.* [*multiſvagus*, Latin.] That wanders of

MULTIVAGUOUS. } ſtrays much abroad. *Diſt.*

MULTIVIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *viva*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Diſt.*

MULTOCULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are ger- forations in their cornea. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

MUM

MUM. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed.] A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak; ſilence; hush.

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Well ſaid, matter, *mum!* and gaze your fill. *Shakeſp. Shak. Rich. III.*

The citizens are *mum*, ſay not a word. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Intruſt it under ſolemn vows

Of *mum*, and ſilence, and the roſe. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

MUM. *n. f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a ſtorehouſe for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunſwick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and ſtout

With bowls of fat'ning *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*. *Pope.*

Till all tun'd equal ſend a general hum.

To **MUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutis*, Lat.] 1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect found or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whoſe drier brain Is toll with troubled fights, and fancies weak

He *mumbled* forth, but would not all his ſilence break. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;

Utter your gravity o'er a goſſip's bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,

Picking dry ſticks, and *mumbling* to herſelf. *Orway.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſe.

The man, who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſ *Mumbling* to make the groſs-grain'd thieſes paſs,

Might laugh again to ſee a jury chew The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

To **MUMBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſant, ſome ſlight *zany*, Some *mumble-news*; told our intents before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here flood he in the dark,

Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon To ſtand 's aſtricious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He

With *mumb'd* pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight

In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

The railing of my rable is an exploit of conſequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in ſilence for all her pertneſs. *Dry.*

MUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *mumble*.] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To **MUMM.** *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolic in diſguiſe.

The thriftleſs games

With *mumming* and with maſking all around. *Hubbard.*

MUMMER. *n. f.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who per- forms frolics in a perſonated dreſs.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Add.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linſey-wooley brothers;

Grave *mummers!* *Pope's Dunciad*, b. iii.

MUMMERY. *n. f.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolic in maſks; foolery.

Here mirth's but *mummery*, And ſorrows only real be. *Watton.*

This open day-light doth not ſhew the maſques and *mum- meries*, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately as candle-light. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 1.

Your fathers

Diſdain'd the *mummery* of foreign ſtrollers. *Fenton.*

MUMMY. *n. f.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by *Salmaſius* from *emumm*, by *Deshari* from the Arabic.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different ſubſtances preſerved for medicinal uſe under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried ſleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or ſuffered to dry and harden in the air: the firſt kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and puny, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong but not agreeable ſmell: the ſecond fort, in its liquid ſtate, is a thick, opake, and viſcous fluid, of a blackiſh and a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell: in its indurated ſtate it is a dry, ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell: this fort is extremely dear, and the firſt fort ſo cheap, that as

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all kinds of *mummy* are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the ſleſh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhale'd, and the embalming matter has penetrated ſo thoroughly that the ſleſh will keep. *Mummy* has been eſteem'd reſolvent and ballamick; and beſides it, the ſkull, and even the moſt grow- ing on the ſkulls of human ſkeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptic virtues; the fat alſo of the human body has been recommended in rheumatifms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of ſome diſeaſe: at preſent we are wiſe enough to know, that the virtues aſcribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or ſuch as may be found in other animal ſubſtances: the *mummy* and the ſkull alone of all theſe horrid medicines retain their places in the ſhops. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The ſilk

Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the ſkilful Conſerv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is ſtrange how long carcaſes have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having laſted ſome of them three thouſand years. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 771.

Sav'd by ſpice, like *mummies*, many a year,

Old bodies of philoſophy appear. *Dunciad*, b. i.

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a fort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat foundly. *Arif.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor liſten, Nor ſtrik about the houſe

Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel with a bell on. *Orway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Arif.*

MUMPER. *n. f.* [In cant language.] A beggar. *Arif.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* The ſquintancy. *Arif.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouth- fuls.

Say, ſweet love, what thou deſir'ſt to eat?

—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* you good dry oats. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

MUNCHER. *n. f.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. f.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrach*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Æthel- mund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which theſe are much of the ſame import: Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Giſſon's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypotheſis of a *mundane* ſoul will relieve us. *Glanville's Scip.*